

## EXAMPLES OF INNOVATIVE METHODS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES TEACHING

*Чумаченко Юлія, Київський національний університет технологій та  
дизайну*

*Науковий керівник – Бороліс І.І.*

The article reviews innovative methods of foreign languages teaching and different techniques used in the teaching process.

The main goal is to introduce innovative methodological techniques.

For several decades in education system dominated mainly training with an authoritarian approach. As a result, students played the role of passive objects, which rarely take the initiative. Currently at the forefront there is personality-oriented education designed to change the situation and to involve students in the process [1].

Problematic method allows to develop in a person the necessary qualities for being an independent person. Through this the process of learning a foreign language goes more effectively. Leading didacticians identify several basic ways of organizing the learning process using the problem method. They are based on certain activities emerging in the forefront:

- 1) monologic;
- 2) dialogic;
- 3) research;
- 4) reasoning;
- 5) heuristic;
- 6) programmed.

Most often, students are given a new text in which there is a new vocabulary and unknown information. As a monologic activity they write a story or essay, where express their opinions and produce new facts. Dialogic activity involves the construction of a dialogue between teacher and students, who have to answer questions. For this used information from the new text [2].

The next stage of study is thinking activity. Students write the presentation, which make certain conclusions. This allows to check logic and reasoning, as well as

the correct understanding of the text as a whole. Heuristic tasks is a special form of activity in which students themselves must do some sort of discovery of a new rule or law. For example, they can identify the particular use of the verb or time in text. Research tasks is a higher level of performance. Students are required to independently uncover new phenomena and essence. As a specific form of organization of classes, you can choose the experiment, reports, simulations, surveys, data collection, analysis of the facts, and so on. Subsequently, to secure the teacher can use a programmable tasks. Teacher makes exercise so that this knowledge can be used and new rules can be trained [3].

Modeling a Lesson with the Problem Method Subject: Environment. Targets and objectives: The development of language competence and critical thinking, the formation of a responsible approach to team targets.

1. Organizational stage. Welcome words and opening remarks of the teacher. A brief introduction to the key environmental issues. The call for reading a new text and discussion of new information in the classroom.

2. Preparing students for independent and informed understanding of the material (updating of knowledge). Suggesting students to name the causes of negative impact on the environment, to find the relationship between the industry and the economy.

3. Formation of skills and abilities. Text reading, identifying of new vocabulary, re-reading with comprehension, making certain conclusions about environmental issues. Grammatical analysis of sentences. Translation.

4. Summarizing. In this lesson, the usual reading and working with new words mixed with dialogues and arguments, thereby realized problematic approach. As an exercise you can give making a report or an essay about environmental issues.

It has been proven that traditional studies directed only to the transfer and maintenance of knowledge, skills and abilities, and do not demonstrate adequate performance. Modern language education aimed at the formation of a multicultural identity, with the skills of self-analysis and systematization of new knowledge. For this purpose, used competence and culturological approaches. Information and computer technology can improve efficiency and create the conditions for self-study.

Innovative methods is an integral part of the modernization of the whole system. Teachers should familiarize themselves with the most progressive approaches and later combine them and use in work.

#### References

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